

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 7145.

號八千六百八十八年六月廿八號

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1886.

日廿八

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORKE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HERBY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150, & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS—EUROPE—AMEDEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafitte, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—Gordon & Gorke, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STEAMERS, &c.—SAYLOR & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRICK & Co., Madras.

CHINA—ALFRED F. A. DE CHUR, Suez, &c., Quilon & Co., Amoy, WILSON, MORROW & Co., Foochow, Hengchow & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000

PAID-UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:

Fixed for 12 months, 1 per cent. per annum.

Interest on Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liquidation, or the Balance of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1008

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,600,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,600,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.....\$ 500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,600,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTH, Esq.
J. BELL IRVING, Esq.
O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. H. F. DARTY, Esq.
H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Managing Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
Manager—EVES CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 1 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted in London, and the other Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Managing Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 947

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2. Sum less than \$1, or more than \$2500 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3. Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100, or more of their credit having at their option transferred the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4. Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5. Depositors will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6. Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is directed to the Hongkong Savings' Bank. Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attestation of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

8. For the

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

JOHN WALTER,
Managing Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 704

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 12th until the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 1149

WANTED

A RESPECTABLE STEADY YOUNG MAN to attend the Bar at the "SAO HOTEL".

Good Reference to character required.

J. COOK,
Sao Hotel.

Hongkong, June 24, 1886. 1230

FIFTH AND FINAL DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the Conditions under which the DEBENTURES of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of Debentures to be Paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June instant, when the INTEREST thereon will cease to be payable, were on this 4th day of June instant DRAWN at the Office of Messieurs JARDINE, MATTHESON & COMPANY, the General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the Undersigned Notary.

THE NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN ARE:

6 104 344 460

13 172 345 481

14 175 340 486

16 179 365 497

23 190 366 499

28 195 368 492

29 193 370 496

30 200 371 498

34 208 373 504

35 215 380 507

36 224 388 517

37 225 395 518

40 234 399 523

49 237 400 527

60 248 401 530

66 251 405 533

67 258 406 535

72 261 409 540

80 274 413 543

85 275 415 544

Business Notices.



ORDERS

FIRST SHIPMENT

THIS TEA,

should be sent in not later than

Monday, the 28th Instant.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 26, 1886. 1241

W. POWELL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
A LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S
Summer Hosiery
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, JUNE 16, 1886.

1170

VICTORIA HOTEL,
Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony, and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL. The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS. The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1886. 1612

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General MEETING of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of July next, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12 o'clock, Noon. In Conformity with the Provisions made under Ordinance No. 10 of 1877, Section 33, Dated the 23rd day of June, 1886.

A. P. STOKES,
Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General MEETING of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of July next, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, at 12 o'clock, Noon. In Conformity with the Provisions made under Ordinance No. 10 of 1877, Section 33, Dated the 23rd day of June, 1886.

W. POWELL & Co.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4, 1886. 1103

HAVE RECEIVED EX GLENCOE.

ONG CLOTH SHIRTS.

India Gauze SINGLETS.

Balbriggan

Summer HOSE.

Cholera BELTS.

Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS.

Waterproof COATS.

Hongkong, May 25, 1886. 1022

Calf, Kid and Patent Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

Lawn Tennis & Canvas SHOES.

Christy's Felt HATS.

Black, DRAB and NUTRIA.

Single and Double Terai HATS.

Straw and Calcutta Pith SUN HATS, &c., &c.

HATS, &c., &c., &c.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bree' WHISKY.—\$7 per glass of 1 oz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, June 18, 1886. 1187

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF CHINA,

THE TEXTS OF CONFUCIANISM,

Translated by JAMES LEGGE, LL.D.

THE LI KI,

Complete in 2 Volumes.

Price, 12s. 6d.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING

STORES.

—

York HAMS.

Roll BUTTER.

Topcan BUTTER.

French BUTTER.

EFF'S COCOA.

van HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Picnic TONGUES.

MAKEREL in 5lb Tins.

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Cryallized FRUITS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S New Infant FOOD.

BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.

Potted MEATS.

PATE de FOIS GRAS.

Swiss MILK.

BORDEN'S

CONDENSED MILK.

COOKING STOVES.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

WINES, &c.

GILBEY'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts.
SACCOONE's MANZANILLA.

Saccoone's Old Invalid PORT.

Old Bourbon WHISKY.

Brake's Old Irish WHISKY.

Royal Glendee WHISKY.

MARSALA.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of

OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

FOR SHANGHAI

The Steamship
Peking.Captain G. HEUERMANN,
will be despatched at the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 29th Inst., at
4 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1252

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND
BOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON
AND SINGAPORE.The Co.'s Steamship
Celeste,
Captain Joon, will be
despatched at above
Port on THURSDAY, the 29th Inst., at
4 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1251

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
Haiphong,
Capt. S. Ashton, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst., at
Noon.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1243

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI

(Taking Cargos & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW
CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on
the YANGTSE).The Co.'s Steamship
Canton,
Captain BREMER, will be
despatched as above on
THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
Emeraldo,
Capt. G. TAYLOR, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, at
5 p.m.For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1254

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SURZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship
Sardona,
Captain CHIRNES, will be
despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 30th Instant.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1246

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British Steamship
Camora
will be despatched for the above Ports on or
about the 6th July.For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1248

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless
notice to the contrary be given before 1
P.M. to-day, the 28th Instant.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
4th July will be subject to rent.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left our Godowns.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1244

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1245

NOTICE OF AWARD.

O N the 20th day of July, 1886, at 8
o'clock a.m., at the Office of the
"Residence Supérieure," Hanöi, there will
be a Public Auction of the CONTRACT
for the MAIL SERVICE (Messageries
Fluviales) on the RIVERS of TONKIN.Persons wishing to Tender can inspect
the List of Conditions and Specifications—
1st At the Office of the "Residence
Supérieure," Hanöi.
2nd At the Office of the "Residence,"
Haiphong.
3rd At the Office of the Direction de
l'Intérieur, "Saigon."And at the French Consulate, Hongkong,
where it will be kept on file from the 26th
of June to the 13th of July. Said Persons shall be required: 1st to
inform, before that date, by writing and if
necessary by telegraph the "Résidence Supérieure" in
Tonkin, of their intention to
Tender; 2nd to be represented at the Award
by a mandatory.

Hongkong, June 28th, 1886.

J. RIGOREAU,
1249 Acting Consul for France, Hongkong.AWARD OF THE OPIUM FARM IN
TONKIN.THE MONOPOLY for the IMPORT
TRANSPORTATION and SALE OF OPIUM
WITHIN THE THIRTEEN PROVINCES OF TONKIN,
will be Awarded on the 20th day of July, 1886, at 9 o'clock a.m. in the Office of the
"Residence Supérieure," Hanöi.The List of Conditions and Specifications
as well as the Ordinance regulating said
Monopoly are on file at the French Consul-
late, Hongkong, for inspection of Persons
wishing to make Tenders.

Hongkong, June 28th, 1886.

J. RIGOREAU,
1250 Acting Consul for France, Hongkong.NOTICE OF THE IMPORTATION
OF THE OPIUM FARM IN
TONKIN.T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1251

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
5th July will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bill of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 28, 1886. 1247

NOTICE OF AWARD.

T HE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,T HE S.S. Glenfrith, having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before noon
TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the

According to the *Japan Gazette*, H.M.S. *Leander* whilst steaming along the Japanese coast on the 16th inst., at the rate of fourteen knots struck a huge monster, which was estimated to weigh over half a ton and was thought to be a species of sun-fish (*Genus, Orthagoroides*). The blow appears to have been fatal, for the creature was secured by a bowline and towed for a considerable distance. It was, however, eventually lost.

The dismissal of Li Fuk Shing, late Clerk and Interpreter at the Police Magistracy, from the public service, is notified in Saturday's *Gazette*. Nothing is said as to the cause of his dismissal. It is, as we have heard, he was dismissed because of his connection with the Triad Society, we think this should have been mentioned; and if his connection with this Society was clear, we think there is no reason why official action should not have gone further.

A TELEGRAM to the *Journal Officiel* of Cochin China gives full particulars with regard to the measure passed by the French Government expelling the pretenders to the throne of France. The telegram is to the following effect:—The Chamber of Deputies has voted the formal expulsion of the Comte de Paris, Prince Jerome Napoleon and their direct heirs. The Chamber gives the Government the power to expel the other members of the families of the pretenders to the throne of France.

The death of M. Romanowsky, vice-resident of Thal-ayen, is reported from Tonkin. He died from dysentery with which he was attacked two days after arriving at his post. M. Romanowsky served for three years in Tonkin; first as doctor of the marine of the expeditionary corps, in which capacity he gained on the field of battle the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He afterwards acted as under-resident at Bac-ninh, and as stated had just been appointed vice-resident of Thal-ayen.

New Harbour Regulations regarding the fairways, man-of-war's anchorages, steam-launches and steam-whistles, in lieu of those published on the 12th June, are published in Saturday's *Gazette*. The only changes on the old regulations are that steam-vessels under 50 tons shall have inboard screens fitted to its side lights as the Harbour Master shall approve, instead of having boards projecting at least three feet forward from the lights; and that no steamer when entering or leaving the harbour, or when at anchor therein, shall use her steam-whistle except for the purpose of navigation and to avoid collision. The use of any steam-whistle for any other purpose is prohibited.

The French are apparently to treat the Chinese residents at Hanoi in a liberal manner as far as representation in local affairs is concerned. The Consultative Commission for the town of Hanoi is to be composed of the following members:—civil functionaries, named by the Resident General; 6 French Residents of Hanoi, named by the Resident General; 6 Annamite notables, named by the village councils in the town; and the chief of each of the two Chinese congregations in the town. The Council will be specially consulted on questions of roads, municipal police, and all matters that may interest the stability of the town of Hanoi.

L'Amour du Tonkin is now to appear weekly instead of only three times per month. This development follows suit on the development of the country, says the editor. An English newspaper of Hongkong, he says, "treated recently as an enthusiast. It was not wrong, and we are proud of the title. Yes, we are enthusiastic, but our enthusiasm is not without due reflection; we have an unshakable faith in the destinies of Tonkin. After the numberless adventures through which it has just passed, what may not one predict of this beautiful and rich country, now that its definite pacification is so near and that men of so enlightened intelligence work for its prosperity. We wish our country all success."

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the monopoly of the importation, transport and sale of opium in the 13 provinces of Tonkin will be adjudged on the 20th July 1886, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the *Residence Supérieure* at Hanoi. The conditions and acts relative to the contract are to be had among other places at the Chancery of the French Consul at Hongkong. Particulars may also be had there with regard to the river boats for Tonkin, the adjudication of the contract for which will also be settled on 20th July at the *Residence Supérieure* at Hanoi. Before that date, however, written or telegraphic notification must be made to the Resident Supervisor by intending competitors.

TRANG ARUNG was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Mitchell, *Inquis.*, with rescuing two prisoners from the custody of a *lakao*, P.C. 281. The *lakao* said he arrested this morning two gamblers, but on the way to the station at *Triple Street*, defendant went into a house and returned with four men. With their aid he rescued the prisoners, who ran away. Afterwards the *lakao* arrested defendant on the *Yau*. In answer to the accused the *lakao* said there were always two *lakao*—one *lakao* gambling at dice in *Nihua Lane*. They teased the women who

were that way; and about ten days ago they fought with revolvers. The case was remanded to Wednesday.

OUR YOKOHAMA CONTEMPORARY mention the death from cholera of Mr. Scott, chief engineer, and Mr. Anderson, second engineer, of the s.s. *Shirley Maru*. Mr. Scott was taken ill at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant and died 28 hours afterwards. Mr. Anderson was ill about the same length of time. The *Gazette* says that quite a large number of foreigners, however, both in Yokohama and Tokyo, have suffered during the past few days from diarrhoea, caused, in the opinion of many medical men, by eating strawberries, which had become watery and acid in consequence of continued wet weather. A woman died on board the U. S. S. *Omaha* on the 18th instant from non-infectious cholera nostras, or English cholera. The bodies of the engineers were cremated, and the ashes interred.

In another column, we publish a letter, signed by the members of the Committee of the Hongkong Public School, relating to the raising of a boy by Mr. Bateman (master of that school), to which we have already made reference. We acted in our previous remarks that a strong letter had been sent to us on this subject by the Hon. P. Ryrie, who till lately was a member of the School Committee; but as the publication of this was deferred, the joint reply of the Committee may not be fully comprehended by our readers, being, as it is, an answer to an advertisement which has not yet found a place in our columns. It is necessary, therefore, to state the gist of what Mr. Ryrie's letter contained. Mr. Ryrie complained that what he termed the cruel treatment of the boy—i.e., the boy's punishment by the master with a cane across the back, administered on the spur of the moment—had escaped the strong censure of the Committee. Another point in the letter was that the boy was badly waled on the most dangerous part of the body, viz., the top part of the back above the lungs. These were the main points in Mr. Ryrie's letter, and we think that they are necessary to a reasonable comprehension of the reply now made by the Committee. Our readers can judge for themselves on the whole case.

Two seamen, Bernard Henry Myers, from Switzerland, and Thomas Edwards, from England, were charged at the Police Court before Mr. Mackean this forenoon with stealing \$20 belonging to two seamen on board the *Frey*. The statement of the first complainant Thomas Morganson was to the effect that the two defendants came on board the steamer *Frey* at half-past six o'clock in the morning and stayed on board for an hour and a half. Five minutes before they went on shore they asked one of the sailors for a drink. When they had a drink they asked the sailor to go on deck for a glass of water. During the time he took to execute this commission the accused went to the forecastle and then on shore. Not long after this the complainant missed \$10 that was in the till of his chest, which was lying open in the forecastle. The money was in his chest the night before and was missed at 8.30 a.m. next day, or about half an hour after the accused left, and they were the only persons in the forecastle while the sailor went to fetch the drink of water. Another seaman named Edwards Clemson said he lost \$10 from his chest, which was in the same forecastle as Morganson's. Their story, however, did not appear a very feasible one. The sailor said he was only absent one minute getting the drink of water, so that it would have been difficult for the accused to have secured the money and bolted. The accused were discharged.

THE REMENYI CONCERT on Saturday evening was attended by a large and very appreciative audience, all parts of the house being well filled. As usual, the performances of the *Mastro* himself excited the greatest enthusiasm, and Signorini Marzocchi's artistic singing and Mr. Luckstone's brilliant piano forte playing elicited much applause. We have already written so much of these high class entertainers that we can find nothing new to write. They were all in good form on Saturday night and fully sustained their reputations. Besides the artist and artiste named, Mr. Remenyi was assisted by Herr von Ville, with whom he played a violin duet, Mrs. Fraser-Smith and Mr. N. J. Robinson. The duet was one of the most pleasing items in the programme and created quite a furor of applause. Mrs. Fraser-Smith sang "Robin Adair" with some degree of taste, and received a hearty round of applause, and had to reply to the encore by repeating the last verse of the song. Mr. Robinson sang "The Thorn" in the first part, and "Come into the Garden, Maud" in the second. Mr. Robinson, who is not yet very well known to Hongkong audiences, has a pleasant, well-trained, light tenor voice, and knows how to use it with taste and effect. He also catches the spirit of a song, and if he had been better acquainted with the artistic qualities of the Theatre, he would have been much greater advantage than he was. As it was, his softer passages were almost inaudible.

Mr. Remenyi and his company will leave here with the English mail for Shanghai.

M. THIRIAU has been appointed Acting Consul-General for France at Shanghai.

A VIOLENT STORM of wind and rain on Monday afternoon, the 21st instant, partially unroofed *Christie's Circus* at Shanghai. The damage was repaired by Tuesday.

OUR YOKOHAMA CONTEMPORARY mention the death from cholera of Mr. Scott, chief engineer, and Mr. Anderson, second engineer, of the s.s. *Shirley Maru*. Mr. Scott was taken ill at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant and died 28 hours afterwards. Mr. Anderson was ill about the same length of time. The *Gazette* says that quite a large number of foreigners, however, both in Yokohama and Tokyo, have suffered during the past few days from diarrhoea, caused, in the opinion of many medical men, by eating strawberries, which had become watery and acid in consequence of continued wet weather. A woman died on board the U. S. S. *Omaha* on the 18th instant from non-infectious cholera nostras, or English cholera. The bodies of the engineers were cremated, and the ashes interred.

THE JAPAN MAIL reports that the steamer *Nikko Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, made while on her way from Hakodate to Yokohama went ashore on the 14th instant near Inuboya, in the neighbourhood of Cape King. Relief has been sent to the stranded vessel.

E. SCHROEDER, a resident of Yokohama, has been found guilty in the Imperial German Consulate at the Japanese capital, of having wounded a native girl, through the carelessness of firearms. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 300 marks, or in default to be sent to goal for 20 days, and in addition to pay 70 marks to the wounded girl by way of compensation.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *N.C. D. News* that Mr. Bateman has obtained a great success for his syndicate and that negotiations are in progress for the construction of the whole dock and harbour works at Port Arthur. The Syndicate's contractors, for £1,000,000, an arrangement which would relieve the Chinese of all responsibility; and the consulting and contractors' engineer being the same individual, the risk of differences of opinion arising to retard the work would be avoided.

THE *N.C. D. News* bears from Canton that the Viceroy is in sore straits for money to pay for the arms and other munitions of war which he received from Germany during the troubles with France. Large sums, amounting to some millions of taels, are overdue, and to raise funds various plans, such as taxing the lotteries, granting monopolies and raising loans on rather indefinite securities have been proposed; the foreign creditors of the Viceroy having been very pressing lately. His Excellency has also been requiring that the Haikwan's chest shall be filled up. At present there is a deficiency in it, part of which is of considerable age and amount.

SHANGHAI papers received yesterday announce the sudden death of Mr. A. Nachtrieb, the head of the firm of Messrs. Schonard & Co., at that port. The *Courier* of the 22nd instant, in announcing his death, says:—Mr. Nachtrieb died with a party of friends last evening and retired to bed in apparently good health, but on the boy taking tea to him this morning he was found dead. Late—he had suffered from sudden rushes of blood to the head and death resulted from congestion of the brain. Deceased was a native of Frankfurt, and came to Shanghai about 1860 to join the firm of Messrs. E. Robinson & Co. Subsequently he established the house of Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co., and on this firm, ceasing business five or six years ago, he took the position of partner in the firm of Schonard & Co. on the French Bund, with which firm he has since been connected. Having been more than a quarter of a century in China he was well known and deservedly respected, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

THE BOWLER-SMITH LABEL CASE.

The action for libel taken by Mr. Thomas Ide Bowler against Mr. Fraser-Smith, proprietor and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, came again before Mr. Mackean at the Police Court this afternoon.

Mr. Mackean, addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, said he understood he wished to say something.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Before saying anything I should like to see the sworn information on which this warrant was granted.

Mr. Mackean—You are on the charge list, and go the summons. I do not think that is necessary.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—A summons is hardly sufficient. It has already been proved that in a charge of criminal libel the defendant ought to be served with a copy of the information.

Mr. Mackean—I am not prepared on the spur of the moment to say whether that is the case or not. You have been served with a warrant and you are before the Court.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—It has already been admitted that I am entitled to a copy of the sworn information.

Mr. Mackean—That does not matter; you are before the Court.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am quite aware that I am before the Court. I have also to submit that according to the law of England—and consequently the law of this colony—criminal proceedings cannot be taken in any Court without an application being made to the Attorney General. The law was passed for the purpose of preventing cheap, nasty prosecutions by persons of the standing and position of this fellow.

Mr. Bowler—I object to such language.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am not addressing you. Please be good enough to get out of the way. (Addressing His Worship)

You are aware that this information is a very serious charge. It is a criminal charge for which a person can be sentenced to prison for two years with hard labour. But strange to relate, although the law of England is clear on the matter, this person finds a magistrate complacent enough on his mere ipsi dixit to grant a criminal warrant against me; and he finds another magistrate, also singular to relate, who is willing to commit the case to the Supreme Court on the statement of this person.

A Committee meeting was called to consider the case, and although Mr. Ryrie expressed himself strongly, the final decision, in which Mr. Ryrie was understood to concur, was that the Committee considered Mr. Bateman to have acted injudiciously in inflicting corporal punishment at once, and on the shoulders. The Chairman was deputed, also, to Mr. Ryrie's consent to convey this opinion verbally to Mr. Bateman, which was done.

As the Committee were convinced that corporal punishment could not be forbidden in such trials, the Committee were to be a cheap out for the prosecution to be to the time and manner of its infliction.

THE EXCISE OF BEIJING.

Corfu, May 28.—The eruptions of

law; and I am perfectly certain if it had come before your Worship and not before your colleague, you would never have granted a warrant on such information.

I am perfectly willing to leave the matter in your hands. If you consider that a case has been made out, if you think it possible for a jury to convict—that is the position you hold in this enquiry—you have a right to commit. (Turning to Mr. Bowler) We might just as well have Mr. Bowler in the box.

Mr. Mackean—Would you point out where it is stated that no criminal proceeding can be taken except by the fiat of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I cannot show you here. But I don't press the point of law. I am quite willing to leave that. I think we can settle the matter if Mr. Bowler would step here (pointing to the witness box).

Mr. Mackean—Would you point out where it is stated that no criminal proceeding can be taken except by the fiat of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I cannot show you here. But I don't press the point of law. I think we can settle the matter if Mr. Bowler would step here (pointing to the witness box).

Mr. Mackean—I cannot permit Mr. Bowler to step here. I have merely to look at the document produced and say if it is a libel.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—You have to consider whether a *prima facie* case has been made out, whether you consider it is likely for a jury to convict.

Mr. Mackean—You referred to the law of England—

Mr. Fraser-Smith—When I referred to the law of England I was simply referring to what ought to have been done before the case came on at all. I am now prepared to cross-examine Mr. Bowler on the statements he has made.

Mr. Mackean—That will amount to a defence.

Mr. Smith—No defence at all. I wish to show you that the information is false to begin with; and then I will show that it is not a libel. In the first place, I am going to prove to the prosecutor a libel and a perjury. I refer you to the case of Nelson T. Pitman, which was tried in the Police Court some years ago, occupying some five or six days. I think, and it was exactly the same as this case. In the case I allude to the Magistrate did think there was a case to go before a jury. I am going to try to convince you that no jury in the Colony would convict upon the information I have a right to convince you if I can.

Mr. Mackean—The only thing to be decided is, is not this a libel on the face of it. I think it is a libel.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—But you do not know the facts of the case.

Mr. Mackean—You are proving the facts is entering upon a defence. I think it is perfectly plain. You say he published statements which were not only false and gratuitous but which he knew to be false and gratuitous when he put them in print.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—That is libelous!

Mr. Mackean—I think so.

Mr. Mackean—I don't think so. I should like your Worship or the prosecutor to answer the question.

Mr. Mackean—You are asking me to do what must be done at the Supreme Court.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—No. In the Police Court, it was distinctly laid down in the case that that must be so. Mr. Haydon had to do the same thing on the demand of Mr. Francis in the charge of libel against Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Mackean—He had a long and more than fair trial, and the verdict against it is more emphatic than before.

Mr. Mackean—After the failure of the repeated agitation of 1867 to accomplish its main purpose, the people settled down, and very chastely, it must be admitted, to make the best of the situation. "Give the union a fair trial," said one.

Mr. Mackean—I think so. Remanded till Thursday.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I don't wish to have any conversation with this person.

Mr. Mackean—I think so. Remanded till Thursday.

Mr. Bowler—I think Mr. Thomas E. Candler might be subpoenaed. From the nature of Mr. Smith's remarks, I think it would be necessary to get his evidence.

Mr. Fraser-Smith (going out of the room) He can subpoena any one—the whole Colony if he likes.

Mr. Bowler—if anything could show the vindictive character of the defendant, it would be the remarks that have just fallen from him in Court.

Mr. Deacon watched the case on behalf of Mr. Candler.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".)

SIR,—The following are the facts which Mr. Ryrie alluded in the letter he sent you for publication on the 24th inst. A boy of about fourteen years of age, who had been repeatedly warned and remonstrated with for persistent neglect of work, was guilty, on Tuesday, June 15th, of wilful carelessness and disobedience in connection with a lesson then being given to his class. (Being reprimanded he treated the whole matter with indifference. He was in consequence punished at once by Mr. Bateman with a caning, which Mr. Ryrie thinks half a dozen (Mr. Bateman thinks half a dozen) times across his shoulders.)

The boy's father took him to Mr. Ryrie, who wrote two strongly-expressed notes, one to the Secretary of the School, the other to Mr. Bateman, on the subject

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY IN 1885.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of the Colonial Surgeon for the year 1885 which was laid before the Legislative Council on the 14th ultimo:—

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL,
Hongkong, May 10th, 1886.

Sir.—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1885, together with the Tables showing the work done in the different Establishments in my Department. I also forward reports from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, the Superintendent of the Lock Hospital, and the Government Analyst.

POLICE.

The admissions from the Police Force to Hospital show the slight increase of nine in 1885 as compared with the admissions in 1884. For the last five years the number of admissions to Hospital have been as follows:—1881, 483; 1882, 549; 1883, 569; 1884, 486; and 1885, 493; so that the improvement in the health of the whole Force taken as a total, when the strength of the different years is taken into consideration, still continues. The average strength of the Force in the last five years has been as follows:—1881, 624; 1882, 682; 1883, 663; 1884, 656; and 1885, 674.

There were nine deaths in the Force this year, viz., three Europeans, one Indian and five Chinese. Two Europeans died in Hospital, one from cellulitis and one from heat apoplexy. The other died in his own quarters from apoplexy. The Indian died while in India on leave. Of the Chinese, three died in Hospital, one of cholera, the rest away in China on leave.

The Central District Stations, as usual, show up worst, but this year worse than ever in the European portion of the Force, for while the Indian and Chinese sections in this district show a decrease respectively of 14 and 7 admissions, the European section shows an increase of 36. The admissions from this portion of the Force in this district in 1884 were 41, whereas in 1885 they numbered 77.

Whifflet Station still holds its own as the worst of the outstations, sending on the worst type of malarial fever cases, and this is entirely due to the great amount of earth-cutting in virgin soil going on in the neighbourhood.

The other stations were about the same average as last year. The only station that has been improved is that of the Water Police, on being removed from a Hulc to a large and airy building on shore.

The admissions to Hospital from the various sections of the Force for the last five years are as follows:—

Europeans. Indians. Chinese.

Admissions to Hospital, 1881, 88; 1882, 92; 1883, 113; 1884, 87; 1885, 124.

This shows that the past year was worse than all the previous years amongst the Europeans, but shows a steady improvement amongst the Indians and Chinese; indeed for these two sections it has been the best year of the five.

The admissions to Hospital and deaths from the Police Force for the past ten years are given below.

Admissions. Deaths.

1876, 410; 1877, 418; 1878, 566; 1879, 566; 1880, 588; 1881, 498; 1882, 549; 1883, 569; 1884, 496; 1885, 495.

TROOPS.

There is a large increase both in sickness and mortality among the Troops, while there is but a slight increase of 60 in their strength, both sickness and mortality having exceeded any year in the previous ten years.

Table IV gives the average strength of the Force, the admissions to Hospital, deaths with their percentage to strength for 1885. I give the number of admissions and deaths for the past ten years below.

Admissions. Deaths.

1876, 663; 1877, 672; 1878, 644; 1879, 1,035; 1880, 1,116; 1881, 1,110; 1882, 1,105; 1883, 1,097; 1884, 1,190.

The sickness therefore exceeds any of the previous years, by over seventy admissions, and the deaths by eleven more than any previous year.

There was an outbreak of cholera among the Troops, and of eighteen cases admitted to Hospital, twelve died. This accounts in a great measure for the increase in the mortality but not for the increase in sickness. The cause of this outbreak amongst the Troops I cannot account for. No cases occurred amongst the Police in the Colony. The one Chinese Constable that was admitted with choleric symptoms contracted the disease in the Chinese City of Kowloon, and was sent to Hospital immediately on his return to the Colony. No case was admitted to or occurred in the Gaol. In both cases the quarters are inferior for the most part to those occupied by Troops both as regards ventilation and over-crowding, and in the case of the Police some of the Stations are very greatly inferior in the unwholeness of their surroundings. I shall have more to say on this subject when referring to the sanitation of the Colony.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

This Establishment remains in the same condition as in my last Annual Report. The foundations, with their sustaining walls for the new wards, &c., have taken the whole year in construction, and I hope this year will see their completion.

The house for the Superintendent is now finished and occupied.

The admissions to Hospital this year have exceeded all former years, but are only slightly in excess of those in 1883. The following table shows the number and position brought to Hospital during the past five years:—

1881. 1882. 1883. 1884. 1885.

Police, 498; 549; 599; 483; 495. Board of Trade, 117; 116; 110; 60; 101. Private paying Patients, 193; 263; 260; 288.

Government Servants, 67; 88; 165; 96; 124. Police Cases, 153; 207; 227; 231; 238. Destitutes, 222; 230; 201; 222.

The increase is pretty evenly distributed over all classes but chiefly noticeable on Private Paying Patients. Government Servants, and Destitutes. The increase in the number of Government Servants is chiefly caused by those employed on the Tsimshauz excavations and tunnel which has proved very unhealthy work, and the patients suffer severely from malarial fever and its sequela.

The numbers of admissions and deaths

in Hospital for the past ten years are as follows:—

Admissions. Deaths.

1870, 1,000; 36. 1871, 950; 49. 1872, 1,289; 60. 1873, 1,071; 55. 1880, 1,055; 44. 1881, 1,239; 49. 1882, 1,453; 68. 1883, 1,602; 70. 1884, 1,364; 50. 1885, 1,610; 76.

The percentage of deaths to admissions was 5.03, the highest percentage but two in the last ten years.

Sixteen of these deaths were from injuries. There were fourteen cases of gunshot wounds; of these two died. There was a larger number of severe injuries than usual, as will be seen by reference to Table No. V, those of contused wounds, many of them of great severity, being more than double; the number being 40 in 1884 as compared with 83 in 1883.

In the last few years the number of surgical cases have been greater on the increase, and this to be expected with the greater increase of manufacturers having complicated machinery.

This year the Superintendent was absent on sick leave for five months. During his absence Drs. Dodd, Pike, and Thompson of the Army Medical Department acted alternately in his place; but as their services could only be spared from their duties during the day, Dr. Marques performed the duties at night, or in his absence I was called upon.

The services of another European warden were required, and a temporary one has been appointed with a strong recommendation from myself that the appointment shall be made permanent for next year.

Mr. Crow, the Apothecary and Analyst, was on the sick list for some time, and considerable difficulty was experienced during his temporary absence, but this was less than it might have been, had there not been a Chinese Student Apothecary of considerable experience. His services we have unfortunately lost, and this year there is a new St. John Apothecary whom it will take a considerable time to instruct, before he can be of much service.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Fourteen cases of Small Pox were admitted to this Hospital, of whom only one died. Most of them were of a mild type.

In the summer months, when no small pox cases are received, this building is used as a Chinese Hospital; nine cases were received, of whom six died. There were three Europeans, one colored man and five Chinese; of these, three Europeans and three Chinese died.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Fourteen cases of Small Pox were admitted to this Hospital, of whom only one died.

Most of them were of a mild type. The summer months, when no small pox cases are received, this building is used as a Chinese Hospital; nine cases were received, of whom six died. There were three Europeans, one colored man and five Chinese; of these, three Europeans and three Chinese died.

CHINAMAN.

Table VIII gives the list of dead bodies brought in during the year, and these are nearly on the increase, (this list does not include bodies brought from the Government Civil Hospital for examination, after death by the Coroner's order), Coroner's Inquests being very frequent. Dr. Marques has performed the duties of the Medical Department of this new Establishment and been assisted by a Chinese Warden from the Hospital. This I think is very objectionable, for not only does it take up a great deal of this man's time when he can ill be spared at the Hospital, but in view of the many and serious injuries in which he has to see to the dressing of wounds, his employment as Post Mortem attendant is most objectionable, and might add to the danger of the patients. I have therefore strongly recommended that instead of a watchman at this place, a resident well paid Post Mortem attendant should be appointed, which I hope will be sanctioned.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The following figures give the number of admissions and the daily average number of patients for the past ten years. There is a considerable decrease in both cases this year.

Table XI shows the number of admissions, nativity, sex and disease of patients received into this Institution. The number of admissions have been larger than usual and have in the majority of cases been received from ships in harbour, Coast Ports and Japan. It is a question whether this Colony should be saddled with the keep and expense of sending to their own country of destitute inmates from the Coast Ports, and that many have been referred to the Secretary of State. Of course in all cases in which their nationality can be proved, the Convicts pay their expenses. The building, which has been now in use a year, has proved all that can be desired in the accommodation it affords. There remained at the end of the year the convicts incurable.

The cause of the outbreak cannot be traced by the Military Authorities. There are some theories about it, but nothing definite is known.

Of the cases that were received into the Civil Hospital, the Europeans were destitute soamen, as also was the colored man. The Chinese also were destitutes with the exception of the Lombok. In nearly all these cases the attack began with a preliminary diarrhoea some days before the cholera symptoms began.

A curious thing among the Military cases was that the greatest number of deaths from this cause occurred among the temperance men. No deaths from this cause occurred among the Indian portion of the Military Force.

No deaths occurred among the European or Indian portions of the Police Force and only one amongst the Chinese portion of the Force and this man, as I have already stated, was sent into Hospital immediately on his return from the mainland.

No cases occurred in the Gaol, though Chinese were brought in from all parts of the Colony and many destitute European seafarers also did.

The cases that did occur registered as cholera or vomiting and purging were widely scattered all over the Colony and among the boat population. No particular district was specially attacked. Of course all precautions were taken to disinfect all the places where such cases were recorded as having died.

The only deaths that occurred, except in the case of the Military, were amongst the European and Chinese communities. No cases occurred among the wall-to-wall classes of either portion of the community.

There certainly was nothing epidemic in the character of the disease. All the cases occurred at the time the storm fruit came into the Colony, none of it being grown locally. Mangos, peaches, plums, litchies, &c., were all brought from the islands, and placed in an unripe condition, a great deal of it sold in an unwholesome condition of unripeness or putrefaction. There were a small number of cases registered compared with the whole community and these only of the poorest class. It is to be taken into account, and the majority of the Military, who did not being temperance men. I think this outbreak may be attributed to unwholesome fruit more than anything else, which in the case of the Military might have been rendered more insidious if a small amount of stimulants had been taken.

The largest number of deaths from cholera among the Chinese was in 1878, 701; there was not the slightest suspicion of cholera then. This year the disease was more prevalent, and increased in severity, and was never under treatment for any cause.

There are a few cases for the anti-smoking Society to digest. That a man 50 years of age, and had been an opium smoker 36 years; his weight was 115 lbs on admission, and 117 lbs. at the end of the first month of his confinement.

The only other smoker of 50 years was 64 years of age, had been admitted to this troublesome vice 32 years, weighed 101 lbs. on admission, was only in Gaol two weeks, and left with the same weight he came in.

The lightest weight on admission was 80 lbs., 5 lbs. heavier than the lightest weight admitted last year, he was 32 years of age, had only been a smoker 4 years; his consumption being only 1 mace a day; he increased in weight 1 lb. at the first month, and was never under treatment for any cause.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Table XVI shows the rate of mortality amongst the European and American residents in Hongkong. The percentage to the number of residents for 1885 is 3.25, the highest percentage for the last ten

months, shows that his digestive powers at any rate were not much affected by this terrible vice. His daily consumption of opium by smoking was enough to kill twenty-four men if eaten; allowing the liberal dose of 10 grains to each, whereas 4 grains is given as a dose that would kill most men unaccustomed to its use in toxicological works. Half a pint of gin is given as the smallest dose ever known to kill an adult;—fancy a man consuming 12 pints of gin a day for 32 years.

It is curious how small has been the success of Europeans in introducing drunkenness amongst the Chinese, compared with their success amongst nearly every other race. Perhaps it is as well that the Chinese have chosen the lesser vice of opium smoking. Of 32 Europeans admitted to the Government Hospital, 6 were admitted to Hospital, were suffering from debility, two were opium smokers; this is the only disease amongst the Chinese that could be put down to opium. At the same time I am not of opinion that the debility is directly so caused, as their powers of digestion are not impaired, and their result of their treatment is as follows:—

It is curious how small has been the success of Europeans in introducing drunkenness amongst the Chinese, compared with their success amongst nearly every other race. Perhaps it is as well that the Chinese have chosen the lesser vice of opium smoking. Of 32 Europeans admitted to the Government Hospital, 6 were admitted to Hospital, were suffering from debility, two were opium smokers; this is the only disease amongst the Chinese that could be put down to opium. At the same time I am not of opinion that the debility is directly so caused, as their powers of digestion are not impaired, and their result of their treatment is as follows:—

DEATHS AMONGST EXTRADITION

DEATHS AMONGST CHINESE.

DEATHS AMONGST CHINESE.</p